BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1811. [NUMBER 959.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1798.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

FORT WILLIAM,

Public Department, Dec. 26, 1810.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 7,001 of 1809-10, to No. 1, of 1810-11, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Thursday the 7th of February next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Sec. to the Govt.

(A True Copy)
H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Sec. to the Govt.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Deputy Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
16th January 1811.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a quantity of Damaged COTTON, now in Warehouse, and of damaged Malabar and Cambay PIECE GOODS, will be sold by Public Outcry, at the Export Warehouse Keeper's Office, on Friday the 25th Instant; particulars of which may be obtained on application to Mr. DRURY.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
17TH JANUARY 1811.

Sale of Presents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at noon on Monday next, the 21st Instant, will be disposed of by Public Auction, at the Civil Pay Office, 6 Pair of Shawls, 3 Turbands, 1 Piece of Kincob and 5 Mahmoody on account of the Honorable Company.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Civil Pay-master.

BOMBAY CIVIL PAY OFFICE,
THE 17TH JANUARY 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

In the Goods of Capt. HUGH SHEWCRAFT, of the Honorable Company's Bombay Artillery deceased.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT application hath been made to the President of this Honorable Court that Letters of Administration may be granted in the above Goods to JAMES MALONE, a Corporal in the said Corps of Artillery a Creditor of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof. Dated this 11th day of January 1811.

GRANT,
Proctor.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on MONDAY, the 28th Current,
WILL BE EXPOSED
FOR SALE,
By Public Auction,
AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S
IMPORT WARE-HOUSE,
The Hon'ble Company's

MADEIRA WINE,

IMPORTED IN OCTOBER 1809,
From the respectable Houses of
NEWTON, GORDON, MURDOCK & SCOTT,
GORDON, DUFF & CO.
CANDELL, JAMES & CO.
SCOTT, & CO.

ON THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS;

1st. THE Wine is to be sold to the highest Bidder.

2d. A Deposit of ten per Cent in Cash to be made on the amount purchased.

3d. The Madeira Wine to be paid for, and cleared out from the Company's Warehouse, within one month from the conclusion of the Sale, and in failure thereof one half of the Deposit or five per Cent. is to be forfeited to the Company.

5th. The Wine will be disposed of in lots of One Pipe, and each Pipe will be filled up previously to delivery, musters of the Wine may be tasted at the Import Warehouse.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

R. KITSON,
Import Warehouse-keeper.

Bombay, 18th January 1811.

Advertisement.

ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed, of WILLIAM STEADMAN Esquire deceased, late in the Civil Service on this Establishment, having been granted to WILLIAM KENNEDY Esquire, Register of the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay; all persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are therefore requested, to make payment forthwith of their respective debts to the said WILLIAM KENNEDY, and those who may have claims thereon to send in the same to him without delay.

Bombay, January 4th 1811.

FREIGHT

FOR
MADRAS AND BENGAL,
Will Sail Immediately,
THE BRIG
TELEGRAPH,

Applications for Freight to be made
AT
NASSERWANJEE NANABOY'S
CLOSE TO THE COMPANY'S BAKEHOUSE,
Bombay, 19th January 1811.

A CARD.

JOHN BURDEN,
AND
ALEXANDER WADDEL

WILL on the 15th day of January 1811, open that Spacious Building now erecting in Popham's Broadway as—

THE
Madras Hotel
AND
TAVERN,

Which will be fitted up in a very superior style for the accommodation of Gentlemen, on the Settlement, and for Gentlemen and Families on their way to and from Europe, and the other Presidencies.

A Coffee Room will also be established, where the News-Papers of all the Presidencies, will be for perusal.

Tiffin and Soups will be provided every day, between the hours of 12 and 3.

Private Rooms for Parties may also be had on application for Breakfast, Tiffins, or Dinners, and Families may be accomodated with separate Suites of Rooms if required.

BURDEN and WADDEL, have to assure the public that their Stock of Liquors and Wines &c. will be of the first quality, for the use of those who may honor them with their support, and they flatter themselves, that their attention, to the comforts and convenience of all, who may visit the Hotel, will give general satisfaction.

Madras, 15th December 1810.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to Mr. BOWYER'S LOTTERY for Views in Turkey, Egypt and other Works, are hereby informed the same will be Drawn on Tuesday next, the 22d Instant, at 12 o'clock, at Messrs. J. MITCHELL and Co.'s.

Bombay, January 19, 1811.

BAXTER, SON, & CO.

On MONDAY next the 21st Instant,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At their Rooms
IN MEADOWS' STREET.

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture, Plate &c. &c. A Consignment of some handsome Europe Printed Cambric Sarassas, both large and small, which for the convenience of Purchasers will be put up in small Lots,—Some thick and thin Skins of Bengal Leather for Buggy Hoods &c. &c. Also a Suit of Tents (unless previously disposed of by private contract), consisting of one large Two-Pole Tent nearly new, one do. do. Second Hand, Two Routies, Some spare Walls, &c. &c. they are now pitched on the Esplanade nearly opposite the Church Gate.

Bombay, 19th January, 1811.

Madras Government LOTTERY,

FOR THE YEAR 1810.

Prizes of 50 Pagodas drawn to the Tickets sold by Messrs. FORBES and Co. and renewed in the 2d Class.

Nos.	2534	2538	2545	2547	2549
2554	2556	5534	5535	5541	5543
5544	5547	5552	5581	5594	5599
6552	6554	6555	6556	6559	6566
6567	6568	6583	6589	6591	6598
6649	6655.				

BLANKS.

Nos.	2533	2539	2540	2541	2542
2543	2546	2551	2552	2553	2555
5533	5536	5537	5538	5546	5549
5551	5574	5576	5577	5578	5583
5585	5586	5588	5590	5591	5593
5595	5597	5598	6551	6557	6558
6560	6563	6565	6570	6572	6581
6585	6586	6587	6588	6650	6652
6653	6654	6656	6574	6575	6579
6592	6593	6594	6595	6596	6597
6599	6600	6601	6602	6605	6606
6607	6608.				

TICKETS IN THE SECOND CLASS.

Nos. 3236 7969 Prizes of 100 Pagodas.

Prizes of 50 Pagodas each.

Nos.	2235	3068	3084	3085	3092
3094	3095	3101	3102	3110	3111
3122	7937	7948	7962	7964.	

BLANKS.

Nos.	2191	2192	2197	2198	2203
2204	2205	2206	2207	2213	2214
2215	2217	2218	2228	2233	2239
2240	2241	2242	2243	2249	2250
2251	3065	3077	3078	3080	3081
3083	3086	3087	3090	3093	3099
3100	3128	7905	7907	7913	7914
7916	7921	7922	7928	7939	7940
7945	7947	7958	7959	7961.	

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Interest of IGNACIO DE ABREO of Bombay Portuguese, & MUNCHERJEE MANOCKJEE Parsee also of Bombay, in the Firm of MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE has been ceased on the 31st December last, and that MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE, NASSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE and MANOCKJEE MUNCHERJEE are now Partners of the Firm of MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE.

Bombay, 19th January, 1811.

ખબર · હેથી · આપી એચને
પરંતુ · છગનારણિ ઓ · દી · અબરી
ઓ · શ્રી · ખુબજી નો · રેવારણિ · તથા · પારશી
મંનચેરજી · માણેકજી · એબી · શ્રી · ખુબજી

નો•રેવારી•એ•બંધેજણ•પારશી•મેરવાં
નજી•મંનચેરજી•ની•કુકાંનનાં•પંતીઆલા
ફતા•તેનાંનો•લાગ•તા• ૩૧ મી•ડીજંમ
બર•ગીએ•વરશાનીથી•બંદ•કીધોછે•અ
ને•તેનાંનો•લાગ•કાડેઆોછે•ને•તે•કુકાં
નસો•લાગ•પારશી•મેરવાંનજી•મંનચેર
જી•તથા•૧૨૨વાંનજી•મંનચેરજી•તથા•
મંણેકજી•મંનચેરજી•પંતીઆલા•થઆોછે
ક ને•એ•કુકાંનનુ•નાંમ•પારશી•મેરવાં
નજી•મંનચે જીતે•નાંમે•અશલછે•તે•મુ
જબ•ચલાવશે•તારીખ ૧૮ મી•જાંનેવા
રી ૧૮૧૧ શંને•અંગરેજી *

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1811.

We have the satisfaction to acquaint our Readers that the Transports from the Cape made their appearance off Roderiguez on the 25th of November, three days after the junction of those from Bengal, so that the whole of the intended force was in time to co-operate in the ultimate object of the expedition.

The annual Reviews of the Corps at this Presidency commenced on the 15th instant with His Majesty's 47th Regiment, whose appearance, steadiness and correctness of movements were noticed by Major General Mac-Pherson in public orders issued the next day as follows.

WEDNESDAY, 16, JANUARY 1811.

G. O.

By the Commanding Officer of the Forces.

The Commanding Officer of the Forces had great satisfaction in seeing the great improvement in the discipline and appearance of His Majesty's 47th Regiment at the Review yesterday morning, and he will have real pleasure in the performance of his duty, to make such a favourable report, to the Commander in Chief on his return to this Presidency, as is due to the exertions of Captain Kelly, and to the Officers of the Corps in bringing it forward to its present state of discipline.

We are happy to learn that Captain Court of the Hon'ble Company's Marine on this Establishmene now in England is likely to succeed to the appointmeent of Marine Surveyor General in India vacant by the death of Captain Wales, an appointment which this excellent officer will we are persuaded, fill with great professional credit to himself and advantage to the public service.

ARRIVALS.]—Lieut. Parslow, 2d Batt. 6th Regt.
Ensign Black, 2d Battalion 5th Regiment.
Lieutenant Stainus, B. E. Regt.
W. Gale, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 2d B. 8th R.
Lieut. Black, H. M. 3d Ceylon Regiment.
Lieut. Shordicke, ditto.
Major Everard of H. M. 34th Regt.
Lieut Wm. Ridge and Ensign Richard Elliott, of the 2d Battalion H. M. 56th Regiment.
DEPARTURE.]—Lieut. John Golding, M. E.
Lieut. Evans,
Wm. Panton, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.
Capt. Lithgow, B. E. R.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival at and departure from St. Helena; of the following ships bound to England from this Port.

	ARRIVED.	SAILED.
Milford, -	12th August,	16th August,
Charlotte, -	2d Sept.	12th Sept.
Cornwallis, -	2d Ditto,	12th Ditto,
James Sibbald, -	8th Di...,	12th Ditto,
Fame, - -	16th Ditto,	22d Ditto,

January 11th failed Brig Maria, Captain Joseph Johannas, to Columbo.

Ditto Portuguese Ketch De Gar, Capt. Jale, to Demaun

12th Ditto Grab Snow Fortune, Capt. J. H. Tipke, to Columbo.

13th arrived His Majesty's Ship Lion, Henry Heathcot, Esq. Capt. from London.

13th Ditto Ship Sundany, Naquadah Hajee Mahomed; from Cananore.

13th failed His Majesty's Ship Caroline, Christopher Cole, Esq. Capt. on a Cruize.

Ditto Cutter Welhelmina, Capt. J. A. Fitzgeorge, to Columbo.

Ditto Brig Margarett, Capt. A. M'Phee, to Cochin.

14th arrived Grab Snow Cadurbux, Naquadah Shaik Mahomed Hussain, from Tellicherry.

Ditto Brig Ceylon, Capt. A. Ogle, from Columbo.

15th failed Ship Charles Bailey, Capt. G. Hemett, to Mangalore.

16th arrived Grab Snow Minerva, Capt. D. Inverarity from Columbo.

17th failed Schooner Nancy, Capt. J. Grabe, to Columbo.

MADRAS.

The Fort William, which failed on the 28th of August, for this Country, arrived at the Cape, prior to the departure of the Barbadoes from that Port.

The Matilda, Country ship, was expected to leave England about the middle of Sept. and would be the last Ship of the Season.

Madras Intelligence.

JANUARY, 5th.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain S. Lutwidge of the 11th Regiment N. I. to be Deputy Judge Advocate General, vice Duggan.

Colonel Commandant Clarke of the Artillery, to proceed to Europ on furlough, for three years.

Lieutenant Colonel Ross Lang to be absent from his station for a further period of two months.

At the time of the sailing of his Majesty's ship Barbadoes from Portsmouth, a dispatch had been received from Lord Wellington, stating that Massena had fallen back.—In consequence of which, our troops had again occupied the position evacuated by General Crauford—These accounts likewise state, that a most dreadful mortality had taken place in the Enemy's Camp—from dysentery and a want of necessary supplies.—Our army on the contrary, appears to be in general good health and in high spirits—and Lord Wellington did not entertain a doubt of retaining his present position or advancing, as occasion may require.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.] At Surat, on the 11th Instant, Lieutenant William E. Hurst of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. I: universally beloved and respected; particularly by the Officers of his Corps, to whom his loss, as a truly honorable man and valuable member of Society, is a subject of the deepest regret.

English Extracts.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3,

Cadiz Gazettes to the 8th ult. have reached town, by which we learn that the Regency of Spain have proclaimed the Caraccas in a state of blockade, and declared all merchant ships that may attempt to enter or sail from the ports of that settlement, liable to seizure and confiscation. This unexpected measure will prove a source of considerable embarrassment to this country, and we cannot help thinking it a very unwise exercise of a barren authority. The true policy of the Spanish Government would have been to have passed over in silence the events in the Caraccas, and to have waited the opportunity for conciliation.

A Gentleman who lately left Alicant, informs us, that there were 10,000 men in garrison there, and in the neighbourhood, and that 9,000 were in Carthagena. They were well cloathed, provided and disciplined, and in high spirits. It was supposed, that General Blake would arrive in a few days to assume the command of these forces, with whom it was intended to undertake some offensive operation against Sebastiani.

A person who left Bourdeaux on the 11th of last month, informs us, that great discontents prevailed amongst the people of that city. They anxiously desired peace, but did not expect it would be obtained. They had treated the Spanish Prisoners with too much humanity to please Bonaparte, and therefore the place was no longer a depôt for them. Within the last two or three months about 26,000 troops had passed from thence southward, to recruit the French armies in Spain.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived on Saturday, bringing accounts from Stockholm to the 21st, from Orebro to the 22d, and from Gottenburgh to the 24th of last month. The election of Bernadotte as successor to the Throne of Sweden, is now placed beyond all doubt by the intelligence received by the Mail; and not only that, but we have also a most striking instance of degradation and abject submission to the dictates of Napoleon in the reigning Monarch of Sweden, who actually recommended in the strongest terms to the Diet this French Adventurer as the fittest person to be chosen Crown Prince. We have extracted the Address delivered upon the above occasion by their imbecile Sovereign, who we suppose will soon be called upon to resign his authority into the hands of his newly elected successor.

Some American Papers reached town on Saturday, from which we have extracted an article from Washington, bitterly complaining of an act of aggression, stated to have been committed by the British sloop or brig of war, the Moselle, Captain Boyce, in firing a thirty-two pound shot in to the United States brig Vixen, on her way to New Orleans, which passed within a short distance of Colonel Poindexter, a Member of Congress, who was a passenger, and slightly wounded Mr. Rodney, son of the Attorney-General, of the United States. In an explanation afterwards given Captain Boyce is stated to have declared, that he could not distinguish the American colours, and to have pledged his honour, that the shot was not aimed at the vessel.—This circumstance is, of course exaggerated, and dwelt upon in the American Papers hostile to this country, and it is much to be regretted that in the present state of our relations with the United States such an incident should have occurred. We trust, however, that the conduct of the British Officer will be found capable of satisfactory explanation.

SEPTEMBER 4th.

Some American Papers were received yesterday, which give a statement, in some degree different from that in the papers received on Saturday, relative to the affair between the Moselle and the Vixen. The Captain of the Moselle is stated to have to have taken the Vixen for a French Privateer, and to have made a handsome apology when he discovered his mistake. This will most probably turn out to be the true state of the case; but in the mean time, some of the American Journalists have laid hold of it for party purposes, and exaggerated an accidental mistake into a deliberate insult.

Sir Home Popham has sailed on a voyage of discovery in the Venerable, to Quiberon Bay, and thence to Corunna. It was orignally settled that his friend Mr. Canning was to go with him, but when it was known that Sir Home's letter of service was limited to Corunna, Mr. Canning found that he could not have proceeded in his intended voyage to Cadiz and the Mediterranean. Facilities, however, were offered to the Right Honourable Gentlemen; first one ship and then another were mentioned, in which he and his party might embark, but the cabin of the one was wholly occupied, and in the other there was just room to swing a cot; in short, he found that his intended visit to the scene of ministerial action was not considered as a favour, and accordingly the projected jaunt is abandoned.

Sir Home Popham had the honour to entertain his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Earl Spencer, and other illustrious and noble characters on board the Venerable while at Spehead, towards which the Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, cheerfully contributed by directing due honours to be paid to the high visitors.

Lord Nelson.—A very curious natural phenomenon has latley been discovered at Edinburgh; and as it strikes different persons in the same manner at first sight, it is impossible that fancy (that active principle) can be the cause of it. From a point of Salisbury Crags, and from a place called Miller's Garden, there is visible, in the rock on which the monument to the memory of the illustrious and gallant Lord Nelson is erected, a most correct, though gigantic profile of the hero's face. It is formed by the rock, and was first discovered, a few weeks since, by an English family travelling in Scotland. Since that period it has been the theme of wonder and object of curiosity to all the visitors to the Scots metropolis, as well as to the inhabitants. This extraordinary likeness, it is to be hoped, the Magistrates will take care most religiously to preserve, and retain for Edina the custody of one of the memorabilia attending the life of Britain's highest naval boast.

The following instance of presence of mind is recorded in the Paris Papers. The wife of a peasant near Rennes, who had disposed of a hog at a fair there for 21 crowns, was way laid on her return home by a neighbour, who compelled her to give him the money. To increase his booty, he ordered her to strip herself of her clothes, expressing at the same time his determination to throw her into a deep quarry full of water, on the brink of which the robbery took place. The woman entreated that he would turn his back whilst she was undressing, and upon his compliance she instantly rushed upon him and precipitated him into the quarry, where he was drowned.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE INQUIRY RELATIVE TO THE ESCAPE OF ROBERTS AND HARPER.

During the examination of Mr. Aris, sen, he stated that he was ignorant of an opinion having prevailed in the prison previous to the inquiry, that the two prisoners had been assisted in their escape. It however turned out on the examination of Mr. Haswell, the prison clerk, that the had acquainted him that such an opinion did prevail and that Mr. Aris, sen, had in consequence examined Daniel Aris, and the boy. M'Namara on whose testimony D. Aris was committed. On one of the turnkeys finding all the gates open, M'Namara informed him of the conversation D. Aris had with Roberts on the preceding night, and the turnkey informed Mr. Haswell, the clerk, who communicated it to Aris, the Governor, and which led to the examination.

Mr. Mainwaring upbraided Aris, sen, for such a shamful denial of a fact which he must have remembered; and the latter observed, he had never done an act in his life of which he was ashamed; when Mr. Key, the Bank Solicitor, expressed his belief that Aris never did feel shame.

The conduct of D. Aris was highly indecorous before the Committee, and he was reprimanded by Mr. Nares, the Magistrate. He amused himself by biting his lip, and alternately boxing the palm of his hand with his fist. The offence for which he was committed is capital, and he was ordered to be ironed.

Mr. Newport officiated at present as Governor of both Clerkenwell prisons, D. Aris will be examined again in a few days.

The heat is at present great, that it has been remarked that the *dog days* were but *puppy days* compared to it.

Professor Leslie, of Edinburgh, has discovered a new mode of producing artificial cold. Without any expenditure of materials, he can, by means of a simple apparatus, in which the action of certain chemical powers is combined, freeze a mass of water, and keep it for an indefinite length of time in a state of ice. In an hour, he has thus formed a cake of six inches in diameter, and three quarters of an inch thick; with very little trouble, he can produce a permanent cold of 90 degrees of Fahrenheit, below the temperature of the air, and might easily push it to more than 100 degrees.

Madame Touzard has died at Paris, in consequence of the wounds she received at the fire at the Austrian Ambassador's fete.—There are some hopes of the recovery of Prince Kurakin.

A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Austria, is stated to have been signed by the Emperor Francis on the 14th of June. This is a most formidable alliance for Russia and the Porte.

At Berlin a Royal edict has been published, suspending commercial intercourse with the United States. It directs that no vessels coming from any of the ports of those provinces, or having American proprietors, shall be admitted into the Prussian harbours.

Gustavus Adolphus, the late King of Sweden, lives in great retirement at Thun. He employs the greater part of his time in the education of his children.

The Dutch troops under the command of General Dumonceau, at the Hague, took the oath of fidelity to his Imperial Majesty on the 21st ult.

The late King of Holland continues at the Baths of Toplitz in Bohemia under the assumed name of M. de St. Luc. Considerable anxiety prevails on the coutinent as to the fate of this amiable and distinguished character.

Mungo Park.—Dispatches have lately been received by the African Company, brought by the Morning Star, arrived at Plymouth from Senegal, which she left on the 10th ult. These dispatches, we are informed, contain some satisfactory accounts, respecting the safety of this enterprising traveller.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Maxwell, dated Government House, Senegal, 6th July 1810, to the Secretary of the African Institution.

"I have just received information from Goree that Mr. Laporte, of that island, was, on the 27th of March last, at C—— and had there met with Toucaloor, who informed him, that a month before he had seen Mr. Mungo Parke, in a village the name of which has escaped the memory of Mr. Laporte; that he was very well, but alone having lost all his companions; that he intended to return to the coast by Galam to Senegal, it being a shorter route from where he was then by the Gambia. If he be really in existence, and has been seen by the Toucaloor, he probably adopted this resolution, owing to the disturbed state in which the upper part of the Gambia is, on account of war between the

"It is much to be lamented that Mr. Laporte was not more precise in his inquiries; there was another inhabitant of Goree with him, who he says, has more particulars than

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himself, as he speaks the language of the Toucaloor; this person Mr. Pignand, has not yet returned from Gambia, I will transmit to you the earliest intelligence on the subject which I receive. If this rumour is true, I shall feel particularly delighted to have the pleasure of receiving Mr. Parke, and to forward him to his native land.

The Master of the Rolls has pronounced his judgment in the important cause of the Attorney-General v. the Earl of Clarendon. It is the suit which was instituted by the Parishioners of Harrow against the present Governors of Harrow School; alledging that the School was conducted in a manner contrary to the intentions of the Founder; and praying that the Governors might be removed, and others appointed in their stead. In point of fact, the Bill went to the subversion of the whole system, upon which this celebrated Seminary of Learning has been regulated.—His Honour decided every point in favour of the Governors.

SWEDEN.

The following extract of a letter from Stockholm, dated June 21, gives some further particulars of the late commotion in that capital:—

"The funeral procession of the Crown Prince arrived here yesterday. It was led by Count Axel Fersen, in a carriage drawn by six horses. An immense assemblage of people had collected. No symptoms of riot or outrage were observable until the corpse had reached New-street, (Nygatan), when the populace began to hiss and shout at the Count, who did not seem to suppose that the indignity was directed to him, but on a stone being thrown into the carriage, the Count put his head out of the window, and if I may judge from his gestures, which were too significant to be mistaken, set the mob at defiance. This exasperated them to such a degree, that they discharged a volley of stones at the coach, one of which struck the Count in the face. The Count immediately ordered the postillions to stop, jumped out of the coach, and with great difficulty reached the nearest house. At that moment Baron Silversparre, the Adjutant-General, arrived, and on demanding the cause of the riot, the general exclamation was, Count Fersen has murdered the Crown Prince. Silversparre then told them that the King had ordered them to declare that the Count should be arrested and tried. The mob then huzzaed, and began to disperse. The carriage had in the mean time advanced a little, and stopped in the square. In half an hour after the Count came out of the house, and in approaching the carriage, the mob suddenly rushed upon him, tore the star from his coat, pelted him with stones, and murdered him. So ferocious were the assassins, that they tore the clothes off the body of the Count, and exposed his naked corpse in the street. The Life-guards came up; the people were told to disperse—but in vain; they pelted the officers. &c. used the most threatening and abusive language respecting the Queen and Countess Piper, and became more and more outrageous. The soldiers fired, and a great many were shot. The Council of State assembled. Countess Piper, sister of Count Fersen, was arrested, as well as Mr. Rossi, Principal Physician of the deceased Crown Prince, and sent to the fortress of Waxholm. The insurgents on being informed of these proceedings, and that Count Fabean Fersen had resigned his office as Lord Chamberlain, the public tranquillity was somewhat restored. In the night the mob attacked Count Ugglas's house and broke all the windows, but did no further damage. To-day cannons are planted in the squares; and orders have been issued for several regiments to march with all possible expedition to the capital.

"It is somewhat remarkable that Count Fersen, who had resided several years in France, and was, from the elegance of his manners and extraordinary accomplishments, a great favourite at Court, was the person who, in the habit of a coachman, drove the unfortunate Louis XVI. and his Queen from Paris to Varennes, where they were arrested in their flight."

FRANCE

PARIS, AUGUST 9.

NEW FRENCH COMMERCIAL DECREE.

His Majesty issued on the 5th August, at the Palace of Trianon, the following decree;—,

"Art. 1. The duties upon the importation of the undermentioned goods and merchandize are settled as follow:

By metrical quintal: the cottons of Brazil, Cayenne, Surinam, Demerary, and Georgeia, long staple, 800 francs; Levant cottons, imported by sea, 600 fr; the same by land, through the offices at Cologne, Coblentz, Mayance, and Strasburg, 300 fr; cottons from all other places, those from Naples excepted, 600 francs, those from Naples, the old duties. Raw sugar, 300 fr.; clayed or loaf sugar, 400 fr.; Hyson teas 600 fr.; all other teas 150 fr.; indigo, 900 fr.; cocoa. 1000 fr.; cochineal, 2000 fr.; white pepper, 600 fr.; black ditto 400 fr.; common cinnamon, 1400 fr.; fine ditto, 2000 fr.; cloves, 600 fr.; nutmegs 2000 fr.; mahogany, 50 fr.; Pernambucco wood, 120 fr.; Campeacy ditto, 80 fr.; dye woulds ground, 100 fr.

Art. II When the Custom-house Officers suspect that the declaration concerning the species of qualities are false, they shall send specimens to the Director General of our Customs who is to cause them to be examined by Commissaries who have a knowledge of these branches, attached, to the Ministry of the Interior; and who, in every such examination, shall be assisted by two manufactures or merchants chosen by the Minister of the Interior.

"If it shall appears that the declarations are false, all the merchandize shall seised and confiscated."

REPEAL OF THE BERLIN AND MILAN DECREES,

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS TO M. ARMSTRONG.

"Paris, Aug. 6, 1810.

"Sir,—I have laid before his Majesty the Emperor and King, the Act of Congress of the 1st of May, extracted from the paper of the United states, which you had transmitted to me. His Majesty could have wished that this Act, and other Acts of the United States, that may concern France, had been always officially notified to him.

"The Emperor applauded the general embargo laid by the United States on their vessels, because that measure, if it has been prejudicial to France, contained at least nothing offensive to her honour. It has caused her to lose her colonies of Guadaloupe, Martinique and Cayenne. The Emperor did not complain of it. He made this sacrifice to the principle which determined the Americans to impose the embargo, and which inspired them with the noble resolution of interdicting the use of the sea rather than submit to the laws of those who wish to become its tyrants.

"The Act of the 1st of March removed the embargo, and substituted for it, a measure which must have been particularly injurious to the interests of France. That Act, with which the Emperor was not acquainted for a considerable time after, interdicted to American vessels the commerce of France whilst it authorized a trade with Spain, Naples, and Holland, that is to say, with countries under French influence; and denounced confiscation against all French vessels that should enter the ports of America. Reprisal was a matter of right, and commanded by the dignity of France, a circumstance upon which it was impossible to make any compromise. The sequestration of all the American vessels in France was the necessary result of the measure taken by Congress.

"At present the Congress treads back it steps. It revokes the Act of the 1st of March. The troops of America are open to French commerce, and France is no longer interdicted to the Americans. In short, the Congress engages to oppose such of the belligerent Powers as shall refuse to recognize the, rights of neutrals.

"In this new state of things, I am authorized to declare to you, Sir, that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked; and that, from the 1st of Nov. they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish; or that the United States, conformable to the Act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English.

"It is with the most particular satisfaction that I inform you of the resolution of the Emperor. His Majesty loves the Americans. Their prosperity, and their commerce enter into the views of his policy. The independence of America is one of the principal titles of the glory of France. Since that epoch, the Emperor has felt a pleasure in aggrandizing the United States; and in all circumstances, whatever can contribute to the independence, the prosperity, and the liberty of the Americans, will be regarded by the Emperor is conformable to the interests of the empire."

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

DINNER AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN.

Yesterday the 31st July, was a most numerous attendance at the dinner given in celebration of the release of Sir Francis Burdett from the Tower.—All the rooms in the house were filled with company; and eight hundred persons, at the least dined there.

At five o'clock Sir Francis Burdett entered the room accompanied by Mr. Wishart, (the chairman). Mr. Wardle, Mr. Clifford, Mr. Mallet, Major Cartwright, and several other Gentlemen. On their entrance, they were greeted with loud applause.

Before the dinner was over, Sir Francis Burdett rose and drank the health of all the company, and declared that he felt happy in meeting them that day.

After the cloth was removed.

The Chairman (Mr. Wishart) rose and stated, that during the last Session of Parliament, there was no subject which had excited more of the attention of the House of Commons, or of the country, than the power which the House of Commons exercised of sending persons to Newgate for what they called libels; against two of their Members. The Meeting of this day sprung from the ardent wish of a number of the Electors of the Westminster, to express their sentiments upon that occasion, and their gratitude to their worthy Representative. They did not consider the present day as a day of triumph; but they hoped that day would come, when the constitutional law would triumph over assumed privilege. They might well hope that the name of Sir F Burdett would be handed down to posterity among the names of the first patriots that Great Britain had ever produced. He concluded by giving his first toast

"The King, the law, and the people,

This toast was drank with great applause, and the music immediately struck up "God save the King"

The second toast was,

"The liberty of the Press; it is like the air we breathe, without it we die"

The third was,

"Liberty, Privilege, and Prerogarive, according to Law."

The toasts were drank with applause

Mr. Wishart then rose, and after a short Speech gave the health of Sir F Burdett

Sir F. Burdett came forward, and addressed the meeting. He considered this as one of the proudest and happiest moments of his life. Some persons might be pleased to impute his conduct to vanity or to some other motive, but this he must declare that his first object, after zealously attempting to do his duty, had uniformly been to meet, and he hoped he always should meet, their approbation. He knew of no other way in which he should merit their confidence most than by endeavouring always to possess the approbation of his own mind. Having no other way than that, he was resolved not to be turned aside from doing his duty either by taunts on the one hand or by intimidation on the other. It gave him sincere pleasure to feel, that while he was thus addressing them they expressed their satisfaction as his conduct. He was conscious of having acted to the best of his skill and ability, and it could not but be gratifying to him to find that they were satisfied with the course he had pursued. He had also the peculiar satisfaction of knowing that the cause in which he had been employed, had within these few months, been considerably advanced in the country at large. It would be necessary for him, in the few remarks which it would on the present occasion be expected he should make, that he should allude to the general state of the country. It would be necessary for him in doing so to animadvert on some of the circumstances which had occurred in Parliament, after his ceasing to be in a condition to attend his duty in the House of Commons; and after he had been sent to the Tower. Many were the misrepresentations made on subjects involving the best interests of the people; and it was extraordinary so find some of those misrepresentations proceed from those who were esteemed popular characters, who were represented as persons who had espoused the popular interest; belonging to a body emanating from the people, and bound to protect the people's rights; a body which ought to be the palladium of the people's liberties, not one whose sole attention was dedicated to their destruction, and to the employment of cutting it up by the root. They (Sir Francis Burdett and his friends) were held up by the persons of all parties in the House of Commons as belonging to no party, but being an unprincipled faction, hostile to every party. They did indeed belong to no party but that of the people. It was the public interest, to the support of which alone their exertions were directed. It was asserted, that the efforts of him and those who thought with him were directed to no other object but the calumniating of all the great characters of every party. Let those who said so, descend to particulars, and point out the characters to whom they alluded, and then he should be ready to meet, and answer the charge. He believed there were honourable men in the country who adhered to perty from being hampered in its trammels, or from being slaves to a false notion of honour. Such men he had never declered to be unworthy of confidence, however much he might regret that they were has deprived of the means of affording effectual benefit to the country. If, however, the persons alluded to were of that class, who quarrelled with their opponents only because there were others who prevented them from enjoying the emoluments of office; he must declare himself not indeed to be of that party. Such men, be conceived, to be the most likely to being the country into peril, and to lead it on in the high toad to destruction. There was a report of a speech, to which he must allude, said to have been delivered by a person of considerable authority, one whom he should have called the leader of one of the existing parties or factions, had he not recollected that it only once was a party, but had now fallen into and been swallowed up by another, with which it had connected itself. This Noble Person he could not compare to Cerberus, as he was not aware that he had ever shewn that he had three heads; but surely he must be allowed to be a sort of Bifrons, having proved himself, at least, to have been of two sentiments on the important subject on which they were so solicitous, and to have viewed it, at least, with two different aspects at different periods. He alluded to a speech as having been delivered by Lord Grey, in the House of Lords; on an occasion when he called the attention of the public to the State of the Nation. He did not esteem himself entitled to declare that he considered this report to be in every respect the speech of Lord Grey. He should conceive that he was entitled to assume that as to any man, who did not sanction the publication by the authority of his own name. But, certainly, it must be taken as containing the general propositions laid down by his Lordship, or the sentiments expressed in it ought to be disavowed by him. There was in this speech a vast deal of specious generality, containing most pernicious doctrine. Of this kind was his reasoning on the subject of Reform, a doctrine for which the Noble Earl had formerly been an advocate. A vast deal was said as to a number of mischievous and misguided men, alluding as was plainly to be collected from the whole tenor of the Noble Earl's speech, to him (Sir Francis Burdett) and those who thought with him, who, it was said, were desirous of subverting the constitution. Who would venture seriously to assert that there could be a man of that description in this country? Surely such could not be found among those with whom he (Sir Francis Burdett) associated; because, if they were mischievous, or even misled men, they were to by following the law, and by recommending it as the rule of proceeding in all cases, particularly in all cases of public interest; and he who would pretend to be wiser than the law, would shew himself to be neither wise nor prudent. It was not his intention to get through this long and elaborate but futile speech, and point out the numberless fallacies which it contained. Some circumstances however, it would be necessary for him to touch on, in order to counteract some mischief which it might create in the minds of people who had not taken leisure sufficiently to examine it. First, he begged to allude to the falacy of the doctrine laid down by the Gentlemen of both parties, and again contended for in this speech, as to the supreme power of Parliament. That there was such a power no person denied. But was the privilege now contended for, to be sheltered under the pretext of the power of Parliament? No. What they contended for was, against the right of the House of Commons to assume to themselves the exercise of that power. The report of the speech in question, assumes, that the supreme power must be somewhere He (Sir F. Burdett,) on the country, contended that it should be no where; and for this reason, that our's was a Government of checks, by which the one branch was made to balance and keep within bounds the other. When it ceased to be so, then would it run to anarchy; and, for the attempt to bring it to this crisis at present, ought that charge which the favouters of this system, now imputed to him (Sir Francis Burdett) and his friends to be imputed to them The supreme power is in the people, from whom all power flows, and for whose benefit it ought only to be used We had not far to go to learn that his was the fact; we would find it in Magna Charta, and the Act of Settlemante. The supreme executive power was entrusted to the King, not to the House of Commons. Nor is even the King in the exercise of his executive power, entitled to do any of those acts latterly usurped by the House of Commons. There was another species of power usurped by the borough-monger faction, which like buildings of castles of cards were usurpations on the power of the King and of the people, The House of Commons and this usurping faction of borough-mongers would hold up the King as if his power were to be dreaded, while they themselves would arrogate a power which the King would not think of claiming. Whatever the House might chuse to assert, or short-sighted Ministers might join with them in representing as the privileges of that House, the existence of such a power in a House of Commons, so constituted, would be more to be dreaded than that it should exist, which it did not, and was not even claimed to do, in the person of the King. It was the duty of the people, therefore, to assist the King in opposing such a power. The more that the King was protected against such an assumption of power, the better it would be for the Constitution and for the people. The Hon. Baronet then proceeded to comment on the inconsistencies that had marked the conduct of those who had been formerly so loud in the cause of reform, and who were now so violent against the men who had the honesty to persevere in their pursuit of that great object. The Noble Earl (Grey) had taken a leading part in the cause of reform, and when his party came into power, what was the pretence for evading their engagements, that the people did not ask for reform; as if so poor a plea could acquit honest men of the discharge of that duty in which they stood pledged to the public. In the private relations of life men were not acquitted of their just and lawful debts, merely because they were not claimed with in a limited period, and at a precise time. Lord Grey and his party had made that pledge, and they were bound to redeem it: but it seemed that when the people did not come forward to demand it, it of course fell to the ground; or if they did, in justice to themselves, require it, then was it popular clamour, so that if the people waited in silent expectation for the fulfilment of that engagement to which they had given credit, then was it to be overlooked, because it was not openly demanded, and if openly demanded, then was it to be scouted as the mere effect of wild popular clamour. Another fallacy was, that supreme power must be lodged somewhere; this he denied; the British Constitution was made up of what counteracted the existence of a supreme power in any of its constituent parts. It was full of salutary restraints and controuls; a great power was lodged in the King, as the executive branch of the State, but that power was limitted by the law, and it emanated from the people. They are the real enemies of the Crown who would rest it upon any foundation less broad, less steady than the people; from them of right all power must flow, and to their good the right use of power must ultimately tend: It was matter of some consolation, and fertile with the best grounded hopes, that notwithstanding all the encroachments on popular rights, which have this some time back been but too successfully attempted, that still the people had within themselves one source of power which might be found invincible in their defence—he meant the Trial by Jury; but if that great source of constitutional justice was not observed pure, if that too should become so poisoned as that the form only could be preserved after its virtue became extinct, then he had no hesitation to say, that even the boasted Trial by Jury might become as great a national evil as the assembly calling itself the—; and become in no short time the grand masked grievance of the country. And here he would ask, in his observations on this topic, could he possibly pass over these worse than Star Chamber sentences which had been visited upon the honest, though inadvertent and hasty effusions of the pen, whereby the writer with the purest intentions has been hurried into a warmth of expression that even in its error proved its honesty. A practice had of late crept into certain Courts respecting the appointment of Special Juries; wholly unknown to, and unwarranted, by the good old laws of the land—the Officers of the Court had the calling of the Juries—they assumed to themselves the right of nominating the list of men from whom the Jury was to be chosen, and, to crown all then comes the Attorney Gen. to interpose his fiat between the right of the people and the great constitutional barrier provided for those rights in the inquisitorial powers of a Grand Jury: As to what was called the law of libel it was unknown in former times, there was not a single statute to be cited in support of it, unless he should say Mr. Fox's Bill, which, whatever good it was designed to do, had certainly done the evil of countenancing, by a sort of side wind, a law which had not had any solid constitutional existence; but with that solitary exception, he defied all the Attorney Generals that ever existed, to point out a single act of Parliament that warranted the law of libel as it was now received and construed. He more particularly adverted to the inordinately rigorous case of an eminent public writer, as eminent in purity as in talent, He would not arraign the decision of a Court of Justice, that decision might have been warranted in the honest zeal of that talented writer. There might have been expressions which it would have been more prudent to omit; his manly and patriotic indignation might have herried him within those legal technicalities by which Attorneis General were happy to ensnare him. He however, would not presume to say, that a Court of Justice was not a Court of Justice; but this he would say, that if no Englishman, could express his indignation of foreigners being called in to flog the backs of his countrymen, then would he affirm, that Englishmen were no longer free.—Nay, more, that they deserved to be the only country in Europe in which the people were systematically a flogged people—the only country where

the military character was so debased, as that man was permitted, nay, compelled to inflict upon his fellow man tortures which no human being could inflict upon the vilest beast. Excessive bail was unknown to the constitutional law of the land But to return to the question of Parliamentary privilege—How was that to be enforced? It was pretended to be for the people, and the King's troops (foreigners or others) were necessary to enforce it. Mr. Ponsonby had said, in his notorious speech, that all Kings must hate the House of Commons because it was a controul upon their power. No doubt it was meant to be such. But where, when, in what instance had it been so exerted? Many doubtless, were the instances in which it had been exerted against the people; but when had it acted in the salutary controul of the influence of the Crown? And were foreigners to be called in to aid the operation of this abuse against the people. These foreign mercenaries had been called the guards of the King—the King had no right, to have such guards, and though he had that right, they nor no other militia had a right to commit murder in the streets. For his part, while such things were, and were tamely acquiesced in, he could not see how it was possible for any honest man's efforts to be attended with success. There was, in fact, no security for the man who was resolved at all events to discharge his duty to his country. It might be possible that the minds of Englishmen could be so wrought upon, by gradual and incessant encroachment, as to reduce them to the least enviable condition in which intellectual beings could be placed; and if ever they should sink so low, it would then become them to remember, that slaves had but one duty, and that that of liary duty was obedience; but for himself he could say, that he doubted the joint influence of time or of necessity even to work such a change in his mind. He feared that he should at all times have too much of the Englishman in him ever to submit to be a slave.—[Here the applauses were so prompt and enthusiastic that Sir Francis added]—the feelings they had just expressed, and the manner of that expression, were such as to give him better hopes: If they persevered in that temper with untired zeal and unshaken constancy, that power did not, could not exist which could overawe their liberties. But whatever be the event of the struggle between those who are undermining the Constitution and those who would maintain it, let every honest man take care not to forfeit the best consolation under misfortune, the consciousness of having acted rightly. He (Sir. Francis) would, throughout his life, endeavour to make sure of that; and whatever his further fate might be, if he was to fall, he would rather fall with his falling country, than be elevated on her ruins.—The Hon. Baronet then adverted to the affairs of Ireland. He described that country as having the strongest claims upon the justice of England and sympathy of Englishmen—they were intrinsically a brave and generous people, and they loved liberty with that zeal, which none but such a people could feel—they had borne no inconsiderable share in upholding the British name and character, and they had not derived those advantages from their share in the contest to which they were so justly entitled; but the fact was, that the system of attack upon our constitution has been so uniform and so actively followed up as primarily to engage our attention, and too much to divert it from the still greater sufferings and privations of our much injured and long abused fellow countrymen in Ireland; think nobly of that frank people, and you will only think justly of them—their cause is our's; we have a grand common object, let us have a great and common sympathy. This will be for the benefit of the two islands; for depend upon it, neither will long survive the loss of the other.—He would now thank them for the honour they had conferred upon him, and drink all their good healths, making but one further observation, which was, to conjure them all, however unfavourable or threatening was the aspect of the times, to leave no means untried to keep alive in each man's breast that spark of liberty, without which hope was extinct, and with which no efforts however humble, could be altogether fruitless. Sir F. then bowed, and descended from the table, amidst applauses that continued for several minutes.

The health of Lord Cochrane was drank with the utmost enthusiasm, and followed by the tune of "Rule Britannia," which was loudly cheered

Upon the toast of "Gwillim Lloyd Wardle, Esq. the vigilant director of public abuses," being drank.

Mr. Wardle addressed the company in a short speech.

After the health of Sir Samuel Romilly" and "Lord Erskine and the Trial by Jury," were drank, with universal applause, and a song from Mr. T. Lemaitre, upon the subject of Liberty and Sir Francis Burdett, which was peculiarly well received, Sir F. Burdett, proposed the following toast—"Ireland in our hearts, and her persecutors in our remembrance."

Upon the toast of "Major Cartwright and Reform" being drank.

The Major after a short address concluded with proposing the following toast—"Representatives without rotten Boroughs—Defence without Foreigners—and Laws without Military Execution.

Mr. Mallet giving the health of Mr. Cobbett, in the energetic words of that bold, honest, and intrepid public writer—"Wm. Ccobett, and may England be governed only by English principles."

The Chairman then gave "General Mathew, Mr. Hutchinson, and the Irish Members who have done their duty to their Constituents."

Mr. Isaacs sung "The noted Room."

The following toasts succeeded:

"May all House-breakers by analogy, and their abettors. be brought to condign punishment.

"The Lord Mayor, Common Council, and Livery of London."

"Lord Archibald Hamilton, the Hon. Mr. Maule, General Ferguson, and the Friends of Reform in Scotland."

"The Duke of Norfolk, and may the Aristocracy unite with him in defending the Rights of the people."

Mr. Friend, after some ineffectual attempts to be heard, gave "Mr. Wyvill and the Friends of Religious Liberty."

The Chairman gave "The House of Commons represented, and not mis-represented."

Mr. Clifford gave "The Health of Mr. Wishart, the Chairman."

The room continued full for some time after, and the evening concluded with every appearance of harmony and good humour.

ORESBRO, AUG. 21.—The important object for which the Diet was convoked, has this day been happily accomplished by nomination of the Crown Prince. His Serene Highness the Prince of Ponte Corvo, who has been chosen to fill that exalted situation, was proposed by his Majesty, and unanimously elected; so perfect was the harmony which has prevailed on this occasion, that not more than half an hour was occupied in the deliberations. Immediately after the decision, Count Mormer was directed to proceed to Paris to announce the event to the Emperor and the Prince: His Highness had sent hither his own portrait, with that of his Princess and son, accompanied with letters containing assurances of the interest he took in the welfare of this kingdom, and pointing out the means by which he hoped to ameliorate its situation. Among these may be enumerated, the repurchase of the estates of Pomerania, which were given to French Officers during the late war; voluntary loan of 8000,000 of franks, at an interest of four per cent, which interest is to be appropriated to national purposes, and the security and extension of our commerce.

STOCKHOLM, AUG. 20.—The following is the Speech, in which his Majesty, on the 18th inst proposed to the diet the Prince of Ponte Corvo, as a proper person to be chosen Crown Prince of Sweden:

"At a period when, after a long Session to the last Diet seperated, and fairest prospect of peace opened for Sweden; after a long series of severe misfortunes, lasting tranquillity seemed to have been obtained for this kingdom. Three Treaties of Peace had secured the dominion which remained at the end of a destructive war, and a generous Prince, placed near the throne, promised powerfully to support the constitution formed by the States of the Empire, and every thing promised to well disposed Swedish citizens certain indemnification for past misfortunes. His Royal Majesty fondly shared in the pleasing hope in which his faithful subjects indulged on this head. when one of these unexpected blows, with which Providence at times destroys the hope of men, annihilated our's. The Crown Prince Charles Augustus was no more, and his death shrouded the future destinies of Sweden in a dreadful gloom. His Royal Majesty, with a mind deeply affected by a loss, universally so severely felt, yet mindful of his royal duty, contemplated the state of public affairs, and felt thoroughly convinced, that for the preservation of the independence of the Swedish Empire, it became indispensably necessary to secure, without the least delay, the succession to the throne, which appeared to him the only means of preserving the tranquillity of the Empire, by a firm and wise Government, founded on the fundamental laws of the constitution of our country. Deeply impressed with those sentiments, his Majesty perceived with pleasure that the voice of his people, equally aware of the necessity speedily to chose a successor to the Swedish throne, loudly and unanimously declared in favour of the Prince of Ponte Crovo. Brilliant exploits have illustrated his name as a warrior, at the same time that eminent talents mark him one of the most skilful statesmen of our age. Universally admired for the probity of his character and the mildness of his temper, he found opportunities, even in the midst of the misfortunes of war, to shew his attachment to the Swedish nation, by the kind and friendly manner in which he treated the Swedish Officers and soldiers whom the chance of war subjected to his power. All these circumstances and considerations could not but fix his Majesty's attention and determine his resolution, when the question was, to propose a successor to the Swedish throne.

"Yet his Royal Majesty has not failed to take on this important question the sense of the States of the Empire, and of the Secret Committee of the Council of State, a large majority of the former, and the unanimous opinions of the latter perfectly coincided with his Majesty's sentiments on this point.—His Royal Majesty thinks that by confiding the future destinies of Sweden to the Prince of Ponte Corvo, his well earned military fame, while on the one side it secured the independence of the State, will on the other hand render it superfluous for him to engage in fresh wars, that his strong mind, tutored by long experience, will maintain national tranquillity and order, and secure to our faithful subjects a long and undisturbed enjoyment of the blessings of peace, and lastly, that his Son will remove in future times that uncertainty of succession to the the throne which some late lamentable events have rendered still more important to this country.

"From all these considerations his Royal Majesty feels obliged to propose to the assembled states of the Empire, his Serene Highness John Baptist Julian Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, as Crown Prince of Sweden, and his Royal Majesty's successor to the Swedish throne. His Royal Majesty must, however expressly add the reservation, that should the said Prince be chosen, by the states of the empire, successor to the Swedish throne, he must, pursuant to the fundamental laws of their kingdom, before he arrives on Swedish ground, adopt the tenets of the pure evangelical creed, and also sign a similar assurance, as the states of the empire for it, late Crown Prince. His Royal Majesty has now performed the duty prescribed to him by the Constitutional of the realm, and now expects the resolution of the states. May the choice which they are about to make, secure the glory and prosperity of our beloved country, and thus fulfil the most earnest wish, which his Royal Majesty can ever entertain."

CHARLES.

Mrs. CLARKE's PUBLICATION.

The second edition of Mrs. CLARKE's "*Rival Princes*" has made its appearance, and as she threatned, with certain additional letters, eight in number, from Lord FOLKSTONE to her, selected, as she says, from about forty now in her possession. The whole publication, however, does contain such excellent fun, and has amused us so much in the hasty perusal, that we are anxious to introduce our readers to a fuller acquaintance with it.

The first extract which we shall produce contains her account of the promises of remuneration held out to her, by which alone she was instigated to afford assistance to the supposed plot. It is unnecessary to remark upon the abstract improbability of the coach-and four story, or its inconsistency with the "four hundred a year";—

"On the receipt of this letter, the nature of my services, and the remuneration I expected, again became the subject of discussion, in which Colonel WARDLE declared that he had laid all my expectations before Mr. DODD, who had authority from the Duke of KENT to assure me that I should have more than the annuity of *four hundred a year*, as promised by the Duke of YORK. That they would make me so far independent, as to enable me, if I chose, to keep my COACH AND FOUR, and an establishment equal to the style and elegance of my equipage.

"I NOW request him to repeat the particulars of the remuneration the Duke of KENT intended to make for my services; he said, that he and Major DODD would hold themselves responsible for the Duke of KENT giving FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS; besides FOUR HUNDRED A YEAR secured to me—my DEBTS ALL DISCHARGED—AND A HOUSE FURNISHED IN ANY STYLE OF ELEGANCE I PLEASED."

The next extract is from her account of the celebrated visit to the Martello Towers:—

"On our return to dinner, at Hythe, the reader may naturally enough conceive that the object of the journey formed the chief topic of discussion, in which Colonel WARDLE could not take a *distinguished part*, unless it was *from his entire ignorance* of that branch of mathematics which includes fortification.

"When the cloth was removed, and the wine in circulation, I was gradually raised into great mirth, as it became the task of Mr. GLENNIE and Major DODD to make Colonel WARDLE understand the true principle of the Martello Towers, and what ought to have been the construction of the military canal; and in what points they were defective and useless, as a defence of this part of the coast.

"The task of teaching a dull child the first elements of a language, or science, is nothing compared with the *trouble and whimsical difficulties*, that attended Glennie and Dodd's explanation and illustration of the subject, upon which the immaculate Patriot was to *make a luminous speech* in the House of Commons.

"Heaven only knows how he at last got into his head for oral description in Parliament, for on the day of which I am speaking, it appeared to require a *hammer* to beat in the difference between an *octagon* and a *triangle*."

The following is the Lady's apology for the learning she introduces in her work:—

"Major Dodd's *chere amie* kept (and perhaps now keeps) a Chophouse, or inferior sort of Tavern, in the neighbourhood of Drurylane, where he, Hague, Glennie, and other reformers of the State, *privately* assembled to discuss politics, and digest their plan of operations. Colonel WARDLE also frequented this house, and in that situation formed some idea of the public furor, which afterwards attended his political opposition to the Duke of YORK.

"If I may be excused in applying SALLUST's description of the secret meetings during Catiline's conspiracy, to this private party at the chop-house*, I can fancy bowls of wine, without the *sanguinary* mixture of the Roman libation, handed about in order to give a solemn effect to their *promises* of fidelity to such acts of policy, as might be expedient to the accomplishment of a GREATER WORK than a PRUDENT writer will DESCRIBE!!!

"It may appear somewhat strange to the reader that I should have quoted an author not generally read by my sex, but that kind of reading usually resorted to by ladies never engaged my attention. I scarcely know a novel but by name, while historical and political writers have long been the chief authors of my contemplation. This may be accounted for, from having mixed much with persons of the first *rank* and *talents* in the political world, from whose conversations I acquired a taste for books not common to a lady's library, and from whom I also derived considerable intellectual advantage."

* Major Dodd and Colonel Wardle used to say, of an evening—"Now let us go down *to the blackguards*—we despise these fellows, but they are useful to a conspiracy.

There is a kind of imagery at the conclusion of the ensuing paragraph, which will, we apprehend, curl the most democratic muscles into a grin:

"The Colonel's very cautious behaviour on that morning put me upon the *alert* with respect to my expectations; I therefore thought it prudent to speak a *little freely* before Mr. Wright, and opened a conversation, by observing, that Colonel Wardle had assured me that all my debts should be paid; when Mr. Wright said, he hoped I would think of the debt of 500l. due to him, while I was under the protection of the Duke of YORK: the Colonel observed, he would not undertake to pay *that debt*, but he *would put* him in the way of getting his money; which was, by bringing an action against the Duke of YORK. Here the reader may see the Colonel again at work to bring the Duke of YORK before the public, or at least to annoy him in every possible way!—But what will confirm this opinion is, that the Colonel *proceeded to assure Wright*, that he would INDEMNIFY *him* for the costs, if he would but attack that illustrious Personage by a legal process. It is plain from this advice to Mr. Wright, that Colonel WARDLE did all he could to further the ends of his great patron, who was to return the favour, by *raising him in the state*—I do not mean to make any allusion to that elevated station which is under the immediate *eye* of the *Sheriff*; notwithstanding Colonel WARDLE deserves to be *exalted*! If such an honour should ever await the *mock* patriot, and it were possible for Sir R. Phillips to resume all the *functions* of his late office, what a solemn and interesting colloquy would take place between these *two Innocents*, on the *nature of* PUBLIC VIRTUE, and DYING POPULARITY!!!—But I will *drop* Colonel WARDLE, in this *line* of public *advancement*, and return to my narrative."

A new political character now makes its appearance upon the stage, and that a Lady, too, of whom we must give, Mrs. CLARKE's description:—

"As Colonel Wardle is greatly indebted to his wife for her *cool* and *able assistance*, during the investigation, it would not be fair of me to pass her *merits* over in brief remark, and as part of her services has just come under my notice, I may not have a better opportunity to commemorate the abilities of a PATRIOTIC WIFE!

"History having regarded in language of descriptive energy, the exertions and INFLUENCE of those women, who have *distinguished themselves* in great *political convulsions*, I trust I may feel something like a strong plea in favour of my feeble attempt to describe Mrs. Wardle's political character, in chastity of pencil, and sober colouring.

"It is said, that it is necessary for one of the family to have *brains*, otherwise they will not become distinguished for any thing *but folly*! This is precisely the case with Colonel Wardle, who, without his *wife's abilities*, would never have made a *politician*! Previous to the investigation, she *organized* all the plans upon which her husband was to act, and in order to pick up *information*, kept an *open house*, where all descriptions of persons assembled that could be useful to her husband."

More characters and imagery:—

"In one of Mr. Glennie's *fits* of *panegyrising* his favourite Prince, he observed, that the Duke's affection for his old French lady, whom, he lamented, he could not marry, was a proof of his *steady disposition* and domestic good qualities, added to which, he regularly went to church, and was never *seen inebriated*—a *habit* he always endeavoured to check in those over whom he has any influence—though Major Dodd, as a particular favourite, was allowed occasionally, to take that enemy into his mouth which stole away his brains. Mr. Illingworth, as I have before observed, confirmed Mr. Glennie's declaration of the Duke's temperance, a *quality* that was sure to engage the *attention* of a Wine-merchant, as well as his *displeasure*!

"I hope Mr. Glennie will not be offended with my asking him, through whose *interest* he got his *present situation* as teacher of mathematics in the National Academy, at Woolwich?—I am inclined to believe, that *his private services* have, in the end, been better rewarded than those of the Colonel;—the one has *five hundred* a year, as the master of a school, and the other has not yet been made SECRETARY AT WAR! When he is Secretary at War, I shall expect to see the disappointed Knight of Bridge-street, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*!—or, *Embassador* at *Paris*; or, at least, a BARONET!—I am sure Sir Richard will understand me!"

* * * * * * *

"As the names of Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Whitbread are mentioned in Lord Folkstone's letter, I feel myself called upon to *corroborate* his Lordship's declaration, of their having been *in no way connected* with the *private proceedings* of Colonel Wardle and Major Dodd. Like Lord F. they only acted upon public principles, when the Charges became a subject of Parliamentary discussion.

"Of both these gentlemen I am bound to speak in the most grateful terms, and to express my admiration of their private worth, and great abilities. With the politics of Sir Francis I have nothing to do or say, further than I believe he means well, though *imprudently too violent*, and not very *choice* as to the character of his *political associates*!

"When Sir Francis possesses himself of a more perfect knowledge of Colonel Wardle's character, I think he will be *sorry* that he has suffered *such a man*, during the commotion in Piccadilly, to *crawl up his* back, and seat himself upon *unpolluted* shoulders, in order that the *lustre* of his character might afford a transient ray to play round a visage so deeply clouded with guilt!

"If Mr. Gillray, the ingenious caricaturist, were to employ his pencil upon Wardle's artful method of again trying to raise himself in the public opinion, the worthy Baronet would be seen to labour under as great a *bundle of sin*, as *John Bunyan*, the hero of "The Pilgrim's Progress!"

We come now to the more immediate object of this second edition; the refutation of Lord FOLKSTONE's letter, recently published, by the production of others. If the author fails in this her intention, we will venture to say, that she will not fail of amusing her reader by her manner, of introducing the subject:—

"I regret exceedingly that I have mistaken the character of this young nobleman. The reader will see that I have hitherto thought him *above* the *creatures* who led me into public notice; but as I find myself deceived, and am now satisfied that he suffers *political furor*, *or the smell of gunpowder*, to *tarnish* the man of honour and the gentleman I feel justified in shewing the political Lord Folkstone in Colonel Wardle's *coat*!

"Though I am ashamed of his having condescended to lend himself to the *support* of a *falsehood* merely to keep up *his party*. I should be very sorry to see him unfairly treated, should Dodd or Wardle *really* call him out.

"If he be not *ashamed* to send to me on the event of a *challenge*, I will readily attend him as a second; and should he at all *tremble*, I will guide his *arm*, and *pull the trigger*; and let it be remembered, that if Dodd and Wardle fall in the conflict the world has got rid of two impostors, and the *survivor* has lost his character for having *lent his support* to such men!

"As I am not fond of much trouble in these matters, I hope they will choose Wimbledon Common, as being *political* ground, which may inspire courage, and not take me far from home."

In regard to these additional letters of Lord FOLKSTONE, we must say, that they do not bear upon the question at issue at all; they relate, indeed, to other matters, (and one of them important enough, which we shall shortly introduce), but do not either prove, or tend to prove, Lord FOLKSTONE's knowledge of the supposed plot, or that he spoke unhandsomely of Colonel WARDLE upon any other authority than that of Mrs. CLARKE, and a temporary but unfounded belief of her veracity:—

"The next letter which I beg to introduce to the notice of the reader, is of some importance to the support of my book, as it speaks of a *hundred* pounds which Wardle presented (as Dodd and Wardle informed me) from the DUKE of KENT to Miss Taylor, for

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
23d January 1811.

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R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Government.
In the Office of Country
Correſpondence.

શ્રી

ષચમ્રગીષ્ઘચક્યાણીચેઘેજે

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